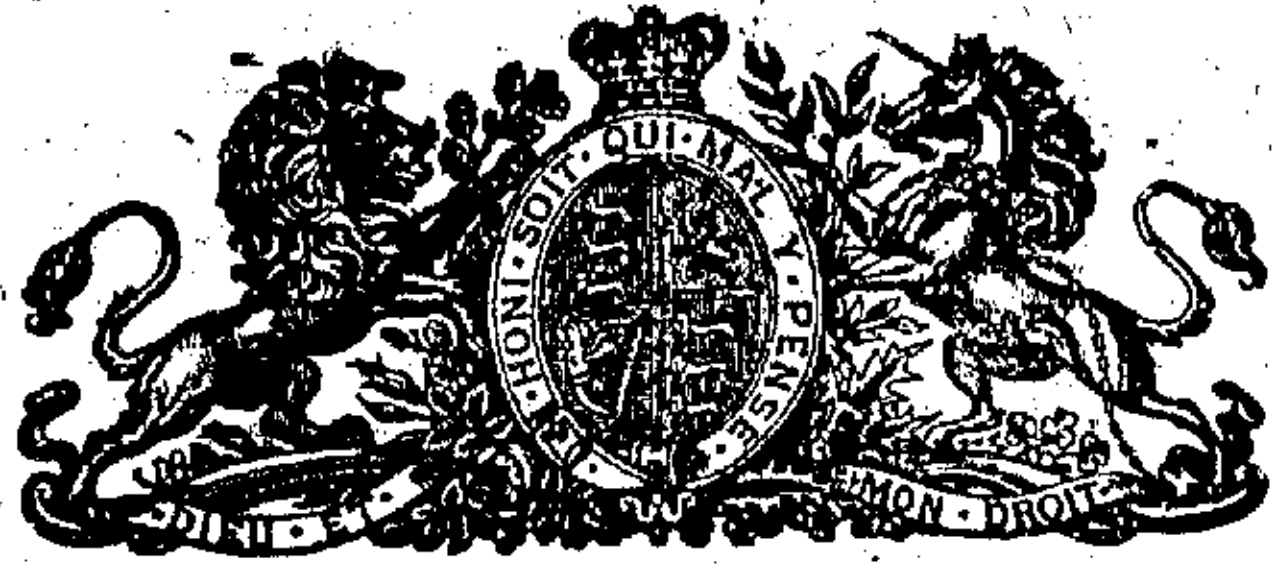


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 8999. 號二十月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

日八廿月三年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GUTHRIE, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA—Swatow, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDDERLEY & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manilla, G. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (le de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BEILLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. MÖLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEWS.

Price \$2.

Shanghai, KATY & CO.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name for procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.
E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. COMSTANTIN is authorized to sign for procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwan.

P. F. DA SILVA.
Formosa, April 1, 1876. my1

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Custom House has been established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KIUNGCHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Kiungchow Customs,
Hoi-how, April 1, 1876. my8

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr. C. C. BJENSEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUENSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BJENSEN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been opened in LONDON, under the management of Mr. WILHELM SCHMIDT, at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 28, 1876. ap28

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Annual General Meeting of Seatholders.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Seatholders of St. John's Cathedral Church will be held at the Vestry on Thursday, 27th day of April instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing two Trustees for the ensuing year, and for passing the accounts of the Treasurer, under the provisions of Clauses 4 and 16 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1847.

EDMUND SHARP,
Trustee and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap27

LOST.

ON Friday, the 14th Instant, a small white MANILA DOG, answers to the name of "FLOSSIE," it was last seen near the Cathedral. Any one bringing the same to MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co.'s Store will be rewarded.

J. G. SMITH.
Hongkong, April 18, 1876. ap25

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 8 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.
Breadth do., 92 "
Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "
do. do., Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoppering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Feit, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 60 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to
W. B. SPRAATT & Co.,
9, Praya East.
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST Class Fare on the Hongkong and Canton route has been Reduced to \$3 for Single trip and \$5 Return.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, corner of Ice House Lane.

W. H. NOTLEY,
Agent, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.,
London.
Hongkong, April 16, 1876. ap20

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliant and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafiores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

VERY Handsome PHAETON, 1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new. 1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to
L. MALLORY,
No. 2, St. John's Place.
Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 40 and 42, Queen's Road, the Property of the late Mr. G. B. FALCONER—

THE TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TANNERY and ample Godowns; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to
JOHN NOBLE,
40, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap30

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.
Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th April, 1876, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOUS, comprising:—Lacqueredware, Enamelled Vases, Cups, Bowls and Jars, Porcelain Vases, and Ornaments, Satsuma Vases, a variety of Bronzes, Ivory and Wood Carvings, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 21, 1876. ap25

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 26th April, 1876, at Noon, at the residence of L. HAUSCHILD, Esq., No. 46, Peel Street,—

The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Rep Covered Drawing Suite, Couches, Chairs and Easy Chairs, Centre Table, Gilt Frame Engravings and Mirrors, Card Table, Dining Table, Wharfedale, Sideboard, Crockery and Glassware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Mirror, &c., &c.

A PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Hongkong, April 21, 1876. ap26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 26th April, 1876, at Noon, at Ice House Lane Wharf,—

The Well-known Pontoon or Lighter "ADVANCE,"

Official Number 64,086, of 308 Tons Register, Built at about the same time and place, of Manila Hard Wood and Oregon Pine, Well Fastened, Felted and Metalled to One foot and a half above Light Water Mark. The Vessel is well adapted for discharging steamers requiring quick dispatch and will carry a very large Cargo on a Light Draft of Water.

DIMENSIONS AS FOLLOWS:—
Length, 180 Feet 6 in.
Breadth, 30 " 6 "
Depth, 8 " "

Also, The Well-known Pontoon or Lighter "DISPATCH."

Official Number 64,086, of 290 Tons Register, Built at about the same time and place, of Manila Hard Wood and Oregon Pine, Well Fastened, Felted and Metalled up to above Light Water Mark, and will carry a large Cargo on a Light Draft of Water.

DIMENSIONS AS FOLLOWS:—
Length, 126 Feet 6 in.
Breadth, 30 " 6 "
Depth, 7 " 8 "

For further particulars and Inventory of Stores, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7, and the Vessel will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876. ap28

Entertainments.



CITY HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA begs to announce that her CONCERT will take place at the above HALL,

This Evening,

22nd April.

Under the immediate PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.
VICE-ADMIRAL RYDER,
SIR JOHN AND LADY SMALE,
COL. DICKINS,
And the Officers of the 28th Regiment.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.
OVERTURE, "Samiramide," Rossini.
Solo PIANOFORTE, Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, Mendelssohn.
Song, "The Message," Blumenthal.
Solo PIANOFORTE, "Scherzo in B Flat Minor," Chopin.
Selection, "Faust," Gounod.
Solo PIANOFORTE, "A Prelude in E Minor," Mendelssohn.
Solo PIANOFORTE, "Rondo (Il moto continuo) Weber."

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.
Solo EUPHONIUM, "Longing for Home," Hartman.
Solo PIANOFORTE, "Rigoletto," Liszt.
ARIA, "La Traviata," Verdi.
Solo PIANOFORTE, "Hibernian Echoes," Ronville.
OVERTURE, "Les Diamans de la Couronne," Auber.

By the kind permission of Col. Dickins and Officers, the Band of H. M. 28th Regiment will play the above Orchestral Pieces.—Conductor, Mr. E. P. HURST.

Reserved Seats, \$2.00
Unreserved Seats, \$1.00
Doors Open at 8.30, Commence at 9.

Tickets to be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. ap23

THE OFFICERS of H. M. S. Topaze will give an AMATEUR PERFORMANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 24th Inst., in aid of LOCAL CHARITIES.

The Performances will commence with the Petite Comedy of

"WHO SPEAKS FIRST?"

To conclude with the Burlesque of

"VILKINS AND HIS DINAH."

ADMISSION: \$2.

Tickets at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Wednesday, 19th inst.

Hongkong, April 17, 1876. ap24

CHOU KI CHIH.

THE CHINESE COLOSSUS.

THE SHANTUNG GIANT is now on exhibition at the ORIENTAL HOTEL, No. 4, Wellington Street. From 10 a.m. to Noon, from 3 to 6 p.m., and from 8 to 10 p.m.

ADMISSION: 50 Cents.

Tickets at the Hotel Bar.

The Public are respectfully informed that Chou Ki Chih will only be exhibited in Hongkong for a few days previous to his departure for Philadelphia, U. S.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876. ap26

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Captain NORDSTEDT, which left YOKOHAMA on the 19th Instant for this Port, will take Cargo here for Marseilles, &c.

For Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

STREAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Hindostan with the next English Mail.

A. MÖLLER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

STREAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MÖLLER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 19, 1876. ap23

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. my1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

FOR SALE.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 6 lbs. Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Ross & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 21, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GABRIEL.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.) The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr HAVESCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.) The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 89, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street, DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIWANS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, provision will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China. Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT. COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, with Mr J. MAULEHOSSE, or LEONG AN YON, KWONGHONG, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS.

Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,

F. PEIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.

Complete Set of Vol. I.

Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the 5000 Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHEB-SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHEB-SPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

W. H. BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, March 24, 1876. j24

Notes.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, March 24, 1876. j24

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as

BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADOES,

At No. 1, Graham's Street,

And are prepared to Supply Fresh and Salt Provisions and STORES; also, WINES, SPIRITS and ALES of every description.

MATHEW & Co.

Hongkong, March 25, 1876. my6

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language. The Folk-lore of China. Pao-see: The Cleopatra of China. An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze. The Expedition of the Mongols Against Java in 1293, A.D. The Wry-Necked Tree. Phallic Worship.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—Chinese Anti-Opium Association. Publications of the Hongkong Corresponding Committee of the Belligerent Societies.

Hongkong School-book Committee. Chinese Wills. Chinese Breach-Loading Guns. History of the Maritime Provinces. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important STRAITS and MOUNTAINS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable FINANCIAL, ROYALTY, MARRIAGES, FUNDS, FILMS and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S W

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) (Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.)

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

Et Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 4 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez, (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz, 2 cents; 2 oz, 4 cents; Every 4 oz, 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via

Letters

Books & Patterns.

1 oz 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

Marseilles (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 2 4 8

S. Francisco (U.S.) 24 4 2 4 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 6 12

via Brindisi 24 6 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Ornaments, Silk Dresses, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continents, &c., of Europe.

(Br.) via Brindisi.

(Fr.) via Trieste.

(U.S.) via Marseilles.

Austria, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

Belgium, Nw. prs. 4 4 O.P.

Germany, Bks. 10 10 O.P.

Holland, Ptn. 10 10 O.P.

Bungary, Letters 18 24 18 4 oz.

Denmark, Nw. prs. 4 6 O.P.

Faroe Is., Bks. 10 14 O.P.

Holland, Ptn. 10 14 O.P.

Italy, Letters 18 26 18 4 oz.

Norway, Nw. prs. 4 6 O.P.

Sweden, Bks. 10 14 O.P.

Russia, Ptn. 12 12 D.P.

To all the above

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France, (—1 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.	
Algeria, (—1 oz.)	18	None	4	8	
Italy, (—1 oz.)	18	12	2	6	
Spain, (—1 oz.)	18	12	2	6	
Via Gibraltar, (—1 oz.)	24	None	4	8	
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	4	8	
Southampton, (—1 oz.)	18	None	8	16	
Portugal, (—1 oz.)	24	None	4	8	
Via Gibraltar, (—1 oz.)	24	None	4	8	
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.S.	O.S.	
Southampton, (—1 oz.)	18	16	6	12	
Turkey, (—1 oz.)	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)	
British Office, (—1 oz.)	22	12	4	8	
Austrian Office, (—1 oz.)	22	12	4	8	
Greece (1 oz.), (—1 oz.)	12	None	O.P.	O.P.	
Gibraltar, (—1 oz.)	8	8	4	8	
Malta, (—1 oz.)	8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Greece.

By French Packet.

(Letters 1 oz.)

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain, 18 None O.S. C.S.

Portugal, 16 D.P. C.P. C.S.

Turkey, 12 D.P. C.P. C.S.

Greece, 12 None O.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 18 None O.S. C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except

St. Helena and Ascension), North

Central, and South America.

Fal-land Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde

Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Via Brindisi, Via Suez

Letters, 34 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and

Madaira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island,

Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick,

Quebec, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 34 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa

Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town,

Haiti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico,

Monte Video, New Granada, Panama,

Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay,

and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 46

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Any publication fulfilling the conditions

hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly

of great part of political or other news,

or of articles relating thereto, or to other

current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at

intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

attached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page,

and the whole or part of the title and the

date of publication at the top of every

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of

engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra-

tive of articles in the newspaper. The

supplement must in every case be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more news-

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate

of postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet

of newspapers posted either unpaid or

insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid

or insufficiently paid book packet of the

same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an

adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of goods, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or hainglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz, the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 15 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 15 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consigned letters by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any place not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per 1 oz.

Peru, Chili &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as charge or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED TO LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a "Unit-book" or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage stamps.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz, that one box was duly received.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together, as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trimmer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."—In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the generous and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
Chinese Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Abbottford	5 h	Patterson	Brit. str.	649	April 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon	
Asa	4 c	Molten	Dan. str.	880	April 21	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Bonadi	5 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saloon	
City of Exeter	2 b	Clancy	Brit. str.	787	April 12	Hop Kee	Bangkok	
Danube	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	561	April 4	Yuen Fat Hong		
Duna	4 c	Ridley	Brit. str.	376	April 13	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Gaelic	3 h	Burgoyne	Brit. str.	1360	April 19	Gilman & Co.	Ythama & S. F. Co.	Mails May 1
Galley of Lorne	4 k	Dickie	Brit. str.	1639	April 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Glamis Castle	5 h	Garcera	Foh. str.	797	April 19	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Gunga	5 h	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 19	Siemssen & Co.	Europe, &c.	Mails
Hankow	5 c	Coleman	Brit. str.	1524	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Laid up
Mongolia	5 c	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norden	5 c	Edmond	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Pawtuxet	5 k	Girard	Brit. str.	1683	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sunda	4 k	Shaw	Foh. str.	1096	April 7	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Tibre	6 c	Hunter	Brit. str.	2293	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Vancouver	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	265	April 17	Landstein & Co.		
Wahai	5 h	Shaw	Brit. str.	285	April 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	265	April 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yotung	2 h		Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbey Cowper	2 k	Nelson	Brit. bk.	689	April 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu & S. F. Co.	
Alden Bease	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. bk.	737	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Canton	7 c	Krunk	Ger. bk.	385	April 15	Siemssen & Co.		
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. bk.	983	Nov. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Chow Sze	2 c	Stehmeyer	Siam. bk.	452	April 20	Siemssen & Co.		
Christina A. P.	8 h	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		Repairing
Christian	4 c	Steh	Amer. sch.	280	April 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Haiphong	
Edward James	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	598	Mar. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Fano	3 k	Norby	Dan. bk.	397	April 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Forward	2 h	Strachan	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Frank	2 h	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Fraser & Co.	Australia	Repairing
Glory	2 h	Witt	Siam. bk.	449	April 11	Chinese	Bangkok	
Irene	3 k	Hansen	Ger. sch.	278	April 18	Carlovitz & Co.	Tientsin	
John Sverdrop	3 h	Pedersen	Norw. bk.	182	April 6	Fraser & Co.	Bangkok	Repairing
Jonathan Chase	4 c	Curtis	Amer. bk.	698	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Margate	4 c	Owens	Brit. bk.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyll	2 k	McKean	Brit. bk.	500	April 10	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Nightingale	3 c	Palmer	Amer. bk.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Notre Dame Auxiliatrice	8 c	Jagoret	Foh. bk.	700	Mar. 31	Captain		
Pallas	1 k	Ballehr	Ger. bk.	421	April 21	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Shalimar	3 k	Ottier	Brit. bk.	1896	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Sydenham	4 c	Bristow	Brit. bk.	1063	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Victor	4 k	Cameron	Norw. bk.	247	April 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Samus	Span. bk.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.	Manila	
Wealthy Pendleton	2 c	Blanchard	Amer. bk.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Yarra	2 c	Orfeur	Brit. bk.	463	April 12	Order		
WHAMPOA								
Louise Marie		Laine	Foh. bk.	553	April 16	Landstein & Co.	Chefoo	
CANTON								
Hochung		Petersen	Chl. str.	850	April 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	783	April 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	...	...	April 14	Kühne
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Cyclop	6 c	German	gunboat	300	6	80	April 10	Yon Reiche
Flamer	4 k	British	aux. naval hospital	...	...	...	...	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frederic	7 c	British	gun vessel	2500	19	400	Mar. 31	G. E. Buckle
Hertha	7 c	German	corvette	3050	26	600	April 7	Francis A. Hume
Immortalité	7 c	British	frigate	1462	6	400	April 15	J. A. Poland
Junco	6 k	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Kearse	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 15	O. B. Theobald
Kestrel	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	Capt. Becker
Mecaneo	7 h	British	gunboat	295	4	60	April 13	R. H. Paul
Mosquito	6 c	British	frigate	3548	28	400	April 7	Lord Chas. Scott
Narcissus	6 c	British	frigate	3035	32	600	April 7	R. Gordon Douglas
Newcastle	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Thistle	7 c	British	frigate	2659	28	600	April 7	Arthur T. Thrupp
Topaze	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Parish
Victor Emanuel	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Mar. 25	H. O. D. Ryder
Vigilant	6 h	American	gunboat	410	3	288	April 9	R. S. McCook
Yantic	6 h	American	gunboat	303	...	...	April 18	W. R. Bridgeman

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Fai Wan	...	...	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Chiang	700	Martin	Batterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Powin	1890	...	Kwok Acheong
Saada	50	Scott	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy	101	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, T.	H. & W. Poon Dock Co.
Yotsai	180	...	Kwok Acheong

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 16, 1876.

Name.	Flag.	Owner.
Chin Sheng	British steamer	British
Yesso	for Hongkong	British
Fu Sheng	British steamer	British
Lapwing	British gunboat	British
Tokata	for Shanghai	British

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

April 14, 1876.

Name.	Flag.	Owner.
Aden	Chinese	Chinese
Batrak	Russian	Russian
Ophrenes	British	British
Fire Queen	American	American
Formosa	British	British
Fusiyama	American	American
Fuyou	Chinese	Chinese

GLENATHAY

*Hochung

Name.	Flag.	Owner.
Honon	Chinese	Chinese
Hwang	Chinese	Chinese
Huoh	American	American
*Hirodaddy	French	French
*Mongolia	British	British
Nanking	American	American
*Olympia	German	German
Shanghai	British	British
Shantung	American	American
Sin Nanking	British	British
Sindh	French	French
Szechuen	American	American
*Yangtze	Chinese	Chinese
Yungning	Chinese	Chinese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

CHINESE GUN-VESSLS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-to	431	7	...	Geo. Robertson
Chen-jui	28	1	...	Wade
Chun-hai	280	6	...	C. F. Demé
Peng-chao-bal	200	7	...	Palmer
Sun-chi	150	5	...	Scott
Tohing-tung	150	4	...	
Tien-po	150	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man Wo

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Flag.	Owner.
Albert Victor	British brig	British
Ariel	British barque	British
Ceres	British barque	British
Concor	German brig	German
Ellen Brown	British barque	British
Freestrader	British schooner	British
Gesiena	Dutch schooner	Dutch
Oceanus	German brig	German
Raymond	British brig	British
Rifeman	British barque	British
Wm. Van Name	American barque	American

MEX-OF-WAR.

Name.	Flag.	Owner.
Charybdis	British corvette	British
Monocacy	American corvette	American
Surprise	French gunboat	French
Thalia	British corvette	British

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 22, 1876.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Parity Highest Lowest Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Foochow, " 170 160

Beef, airoin and prime cut, cy. 200 160

" Beef Corned, " catty 160 140

" Roast, " 180 160

" Soup, " 100 80

" Steak, " 180 160

Bullocks' Brains, per set 80 70

" Tongue, fresh, each 300 250

" " corned, " 450 400

" Head, " 1100 900

" Heart, " 160 140

" Feet, " 80 60

" Kidneys, " 100 80

" Tail, " 180 120

" Liver, " catty 120 100

" Tripe (undressed), catty 60 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 500

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 180

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 200 180

" Leg, " 260 180

Intimations.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE POLISHING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

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INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
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boon to housewives. Makes
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Intimations.

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22ap76 2

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Pancreatine.

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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang,
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as Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.**ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,**a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
choicest Exotics.**ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,**a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
the skin to a healthy action and pro-
motes the growth of the hair.**ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE**

OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.**ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,**VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,
GLYCERINE CREAM,and other Specialities and general articles
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Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,**Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.****DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physician of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colica, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Ty-
phoid, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspect-
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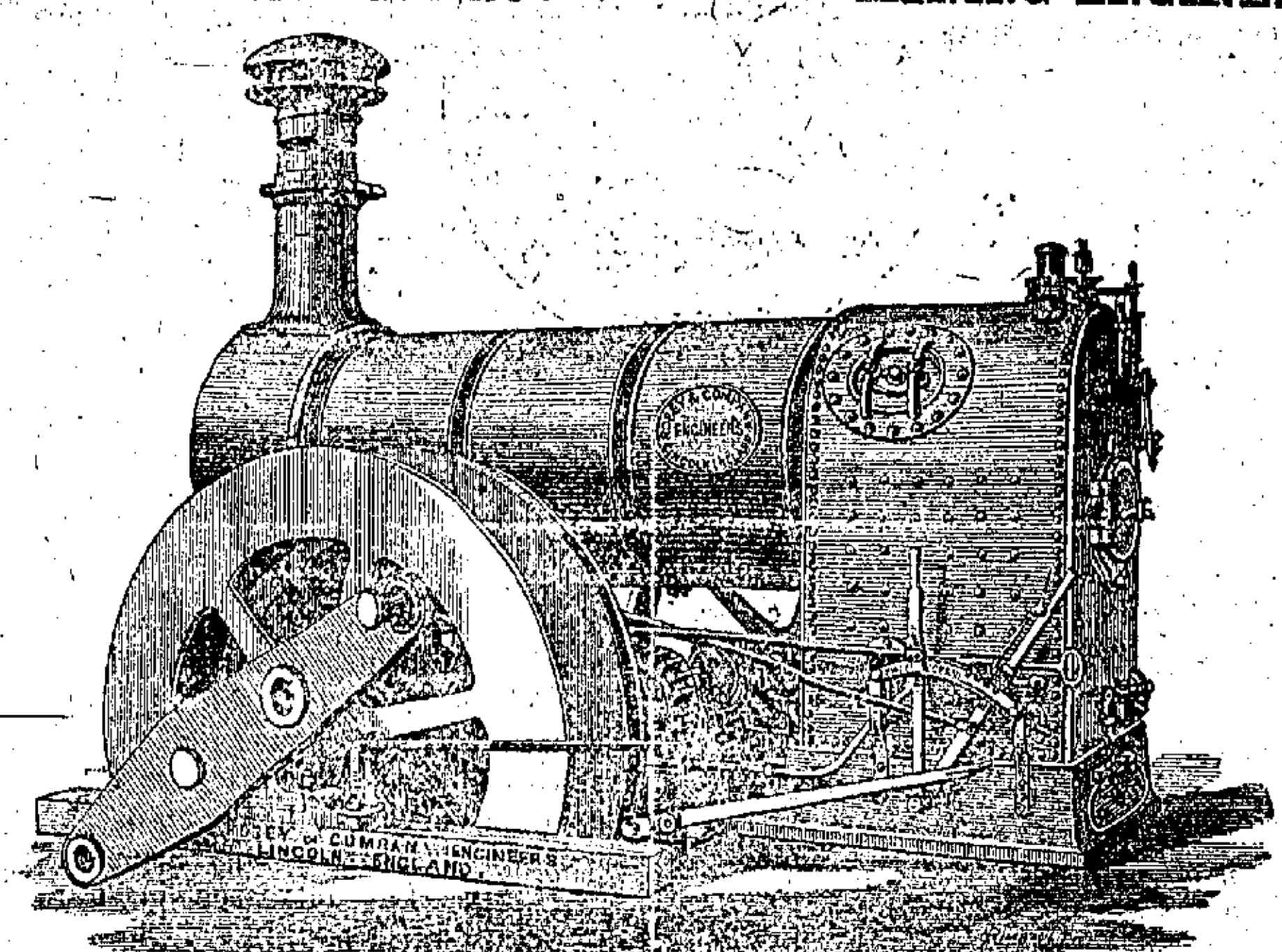
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THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.

SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.

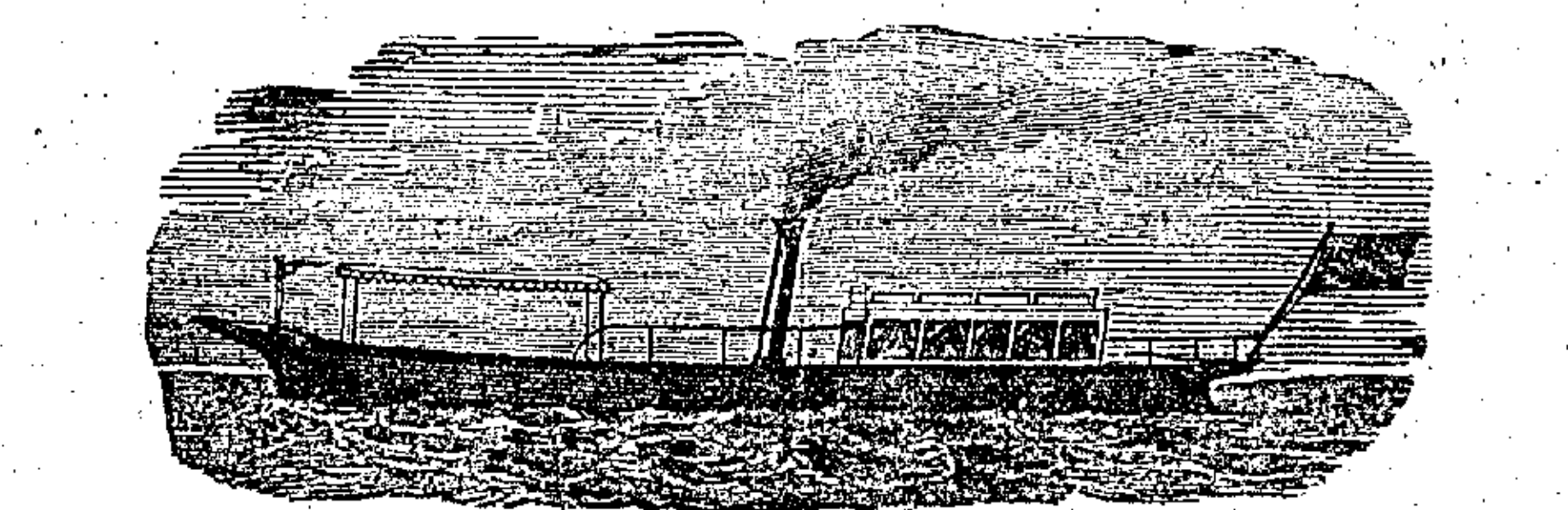
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
vantages of the Semi Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.**YARROW'S**

Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,

(LATE YARROW & BEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1w 26t 4sept76

Antoine's

Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives per-
fect copies even when a month has elapsed
after a letter has been written.**Antoine's**

Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.Sold by all Stationers in China and India
and throughout the World.

20no75 1w 52t 20no76

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal
life, but unrivalled in destroying
Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Moquitoes, Moths in
Furs, and every other species of Insect.
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable
remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs,
as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This
invaluable article has found so great a sale
that it has tempted others to vend a so-
called article in imitation; the Public are
therefore cautioned to observe that the
packets of the Genuine Powder bear the
autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING,
Harpenden, 7th March, 1871."Sir,—My two little girls, aged respec-
tively three and two years, showed symp-
toms of having worms, so I obtained some
of your Worm-Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby,
and they effected such a thorough cure—in
fact I think, saved their lives. The elder
little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
I think it my duty to acquaint you with
the fact."

"FREDK. WILLMOTT."

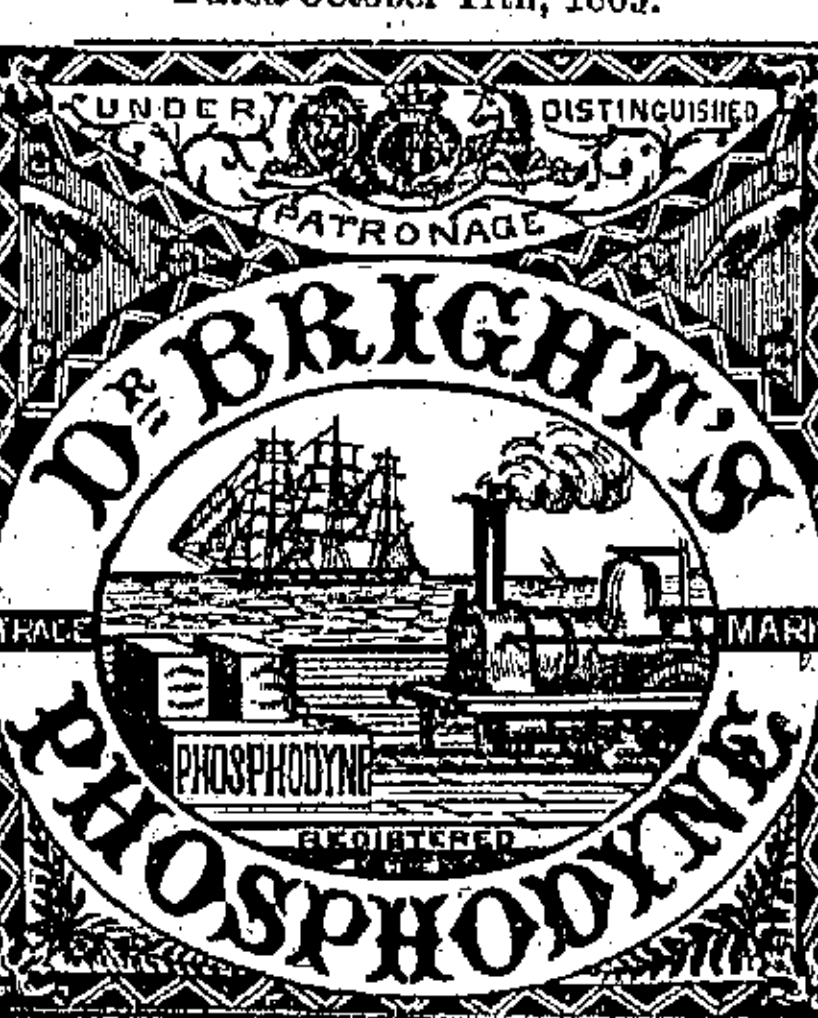
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and
Druggists.**THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,**

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

June 30

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by the supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
debilitated constitutions. It quickly improves the
functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organisation; for instance, it
excites nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting any of
those torments upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-
portance of the action of the Phosphodyne on
the organs of nutrition.Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
reassuredly use an effective and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, " WATSON, CLAY & Co.

Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

28au75 52t 3ml 10am1w 14oct76

OXYGEN IS LIFE.**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.**Multitudes of People are hopelessly
suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver
Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypo-
chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of
Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude,
Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of
a permanent cure by the new remedy
PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at
once allays all irritation and excitement,
imports new energy and life to the enfeebled
constitution, and rapidly cures every
stage of those hitherto incurable and dis-
tressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists
and Druggists throughout the Globe.CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the Government Stamp,
with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
engraved thereon, and that the same words
are also blown in the bottle.Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,107, Southwark Street,
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FREDERIC ALGAR,COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

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Intimations.

TENN per cent. Commission offered for
the Purchase of all kinds of POUL-
TRY AND BIRDS' FEATHERS. Value
advanced.Apply to
Mr. B. WOLFF,
Hochst-on-Maine, Germany.

22ap76 1t

LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adoptedA New Label,
bearing their Signature, thus—*Lea & Perrins*which will be placed on every bottle of
Worcestershire Sauce,
after this date, and without which none
is genuine.

November 1874.

* * * This does not apply to shipments
made

For sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMINTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound. The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAL.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.—No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round. Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses. Area 1,084 Tanbos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Glass Silk Press, Commodore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Tanbos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTED,

Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,

25, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. my1

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE

BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Pints, \$10 (2) (2) (2)

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

For SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876. it.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. Vancouver having arrived,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, S. S. Vancouver.

Hongkong, April 17, 1876. ap24

FROM BANGKOK.

THE S. S. Benledi, Captain BUCHANAN,

having arrived from the above Port,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature, to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, April 18, 1876. ap25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. MEIKONG.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 19th, at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876. ap26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "Tigre" from Calcutta are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Boats and landed at the Company's Godowns. In both cases it will lie at the Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery shortly after her arrival.

The above Steamer left Singapore on Saturday, 1st April, for this port.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

CAPT. GERARD, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1876. ap23

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF COGNAC, EX-O. S. S. CO.'s S. S. ANTONIO, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 26th inst., for shipment per S. S. Glauca.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876. ap29

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

Antenor are hereby notified that the

Cargo is being discharged into craft and landed

at the Godown of the Undersigned, in both

cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after the 19th April,

1876.

Goods undelivered after 26th April,

1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1876. ap26

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched TO MOR-

ROW, the 28th instant, at

10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. ap23

FOR MANILA.

The Departure of the S. S.

"GUNGA"

for the above Port is Post-

poned till MONDAY Next,

the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. ap24

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to

HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place

on MONDAY, the 24th

instant, at Noon.

A. MOIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.

"HINDOSTAN"

will leave for the above place

on MONDAY, the 24th

instant, at 4 p.m.

A. MOIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex S. S. "NAFLES."

A Large Assortment of New Books.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,

GIFT BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex S. S. "VIKING" & "NAFLES"

PRIME Quality Books! DANISH

BUTTER in tins of 1-lb., 2-lb., and

4-lb. each.

BASS' ALE, (October brew), in bulk,

hhd. and kilderkins.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

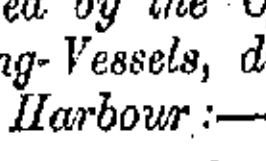
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Captain R.

Haje.—Melchers & Co.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

anean Ports, Southampton

and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and

Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

GWALIOR, Captain J. C. BABOT,

under Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie,

and Cargo, will leave this for the above

places, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at

Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until

Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the

Office until 2 p.m. on the 6th May.

For particulars regarding Freight and

Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and

Value of the Packages for the Overland Route

is required by the Egyptian Government, and

must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-

pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or

with Parcels; and the Company do not hold

themselves responsible for any detention or

prejudice which may happen from incorrect-

ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's

Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the

option of forwarding all Goods shipped

by their Steamers for Europe through

Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their

own Steamers, or in vessels employed for

the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

CARGO.

Per Mongolia, for London, from Shang-

hai, 155 bales Silk, 60 bales Waste Silk;

from Yokohama, 32 bales Silk. For Con-

signment, from Shanghai, 10 bales Silk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21, Gunga, French steamer, 797,

Garcon, Amoy April 20, General.—Reme-

dios & Co.

April 22, Nestor, British steamer, 1414,

Courtesy, Shanghai April 13, Amoy 21,

General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 22, Beethoven, German barque, 340,

R. Haje, Bangkok Mar. 28, Rice.—Mel-

chers & Co.

April 22, Thalia, British corvette, 1456,

6 guns, 400 h.p., Woolcombe, Shanghai.

April 16.

April 22, Hindostan, British steamer,

1746, N. Roskell, Bombay April 4, Galle

9, Penang 14, and Singapore 17, Malls and

General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 21, Infarnet, (Ch. Cox), on a cruise.

22, Haze, New York.

22, Mary Whitfield, for S. Francisco.

22, Norma, for Swatow.

22, Emerald, for Manila.

22, Galley of Lorne, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Annie Gray, for Vancouver's Island.

Yesso, for Swatow, &c.

Nightingale, for San Francisco.

Notre Dame Auxiliatrice, for Saigon.

Forward, for Vancouver's Island.

Nestor, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Gunga, 13 Chinese, for

Hongkong; and 640 for Manila.

Per Nestor, from Shanghai for London,

Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Williams; from

Amoy for Straits, 600 Chinese.

Per Beethoven, 1 Chinese.

Per Hindostan, for Hongkong: from

Southampton, Capt. R. Davis, Deputy

Control R. C. Baker, Miss Fanshawe, Mr

W. J. Misselbrook, &c., and Mr. R. A.

Peters; from Brindisi, Capt. Lee; from

Galle, Messrs A. Wood and A. Norton.

Per Shanghai, from Venice, Mr. E. Gam-

man; from Brindisi, Messrs Bourke, C. R.

Role, W. Leat and Ringor. For Yok-

ohama, from Southampton, Messrs M. J.

Headie and J. Grundy; from Bombay,

Messrs Makai and H. Collett; from Galle,

Mr. Harpster. From Penang, 23 Chinese

to Hongkong, and 12 to Amoy.

DEPARTED.—Per Norma, 20 Chinese.

Per Emerald, for Manila, Miss Deane,

Messrs W. Johnson, R. and F. de Sola.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Mr. Dennis had contended that it was not, but inasmuch as it was confined to blue-jackets and that no private man was allowed to go in, it was not a public house within the meaning of the Ordinance.

Mr. Dennis said that since these proceedings had been taken, the place had been wonderfully quiet. This showed considerable improvement in the management.

Mr. Russell said the present was an exceptional occurrence; there was a large number of men-of-war in the harbour, and the noise complained of would not be likely to occur again.

Mr. Dennis observed that this was not the point; the same thing might happen again any day.

Mr. Russell said at any rate it was satisfactory to find that Mr. Dennis' application had done some good.

Mr. Dennis observed that if the mercantile marine were compelled to take out a license for their houses, the naval marine should also be required to have one. He denied that the house in question was a club.

Mr. Russell remarked that this institution might be a nuisance to those in the neighbourhood, but it was a private nuisance if nuisance at all, and not a public one. It might be the subject of a remonstrance, and not of legal proceedings.

Mr. Dennis said everything in the way of correspondence had been done, and here was Captain Colomb's reply. (Read.) It was to the effect that they did not want to put their neighbours to inconvenience in any way, and the simple objection to them, was enough to set them considering how to move. They could have taken a house, most suitable in every way, next to the new Temperance Hall, but they were objected to there, and fell back upon their present house unwillingly. That it seemed to Capt. Colomb that they were all in the hands of the landlord, whose business it was to arrange matters. The only proposal they had had from him was to move into No. 4, but the next door (No. 3) would be just as likely to object again. "Jack is a Jack," Capt. Colomb continued, "a good deal because of the life he leads when on shore, and the life he leads is forced on him. We want to remove that force; at least here at Hongkong, with the least inconvenience to the inhabitants."

Mr. Russell said Capt. Colomb was quite conciliatory. The letter showed that they must remain where they were, because they were objected to everywhere. He must decide against the application, and Mr. Dennis must take into consideration the constitution of the institution, which, his Worship must say, was analogous to the Hongkong Club or the German Club, although of course of a different class.

Mr. Dennis brought forward by way of analogy the case of a public woman selling spirituous liquors by an evasion of the law, and he had no doubt the woman would be at once hauled up, yet it was only for doing what this institution was doing.

Mr. Russell thought there was no analogy between an institution under the patronage of Admiral Rye and under the management of a Committee consisting of Capt. Colomb and others, and the house of a public woman.

Mr. Dennis said if his Worship decided against him in this application, he would proceed with the motion for the suppression of a public nuisance. In support of this motion he handed in a statement by Dr. N. B. Dennis, who described the nuisance *veritatem*. There were noises, blasphemous language, vomit, noise continued up to 2 a.m. and renewed at 5 a.m. until 7.30 a.m. He had been put to great inconvenience, and that residence there was intolerable.

Mr. Dennis then quoted several cases, chiefly that of the King v. Lloyd, a tinnman's case; that of Rex v. Moore, a pigeon shooting case.

Mr. Russell asked Mr. Dennis whom he wished to proceed against.

Mr. Dennis presumed it was the manager; it was no satisfaction to them to proceed against the landlord, a Spanish priest.

Mr. Russell asked, was not Capt. Colomb the man to proceed against as lessee?

Mr. Dennis then continued his address to the Court on the law of the case. He contended that blasphemous language was an offence against decency, that the conduct complained of rendered habitation intolerable to those in the neighbourhood, and that therefore it was a public nuisance. The institution, moreover, was situated in one of Her Majesty's highways.

Mr. Russell said the strongest point was the complaint mentioned in the statement, but as for that a speedy remedy could be effected. He would direct an Inspector of nuisances to inspect the place and report thereon. If the nuisance complained of—emission of noxious smell—was found existing, it could be at once suppressed. But he thought the question at issue was one which should be settled by the landlord, whose property would be deteriorated if improperly employed.

Mr. Dennis said if his Worship ruled against the application, the neighbours would have only to remove elsewhere.

Mr. Russell failed to see how he could help them other than by what he had prescribed. No doubt the subject complained of would be remedied when attention had been thus called to it. He could not do more at present than to send an Inspector of nuisances to inspect the place.

Mr. Dennis then withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this morning at the Colonial Office. There were present the Governor, (Sir Arthur E. Kennedy); the Hon. Sir John Smale, Chief Justice; the Hon. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney General; the Hon. U. May, Acting Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. P. Ryrie; the Hon. H. Lowcock; and the Hon. W. Keswick.

THE NEW POWDER MAGAZINE. The Governor said there was a subject which, with the permission of the Council, he would take the liberty of bringing forward before the regular business of the day was taken. It was with reference to the storage of gunpowder on Stone Cutter's Island. He would shortly state that last year a survey was held by the Master Attendant and Carpenter on the Island, and they found that the bulk in which the gunpowder was at present stored was in quite an unfit state for the purpose, and incapable of repair. Under these circumstances it was therefore necessary to find some suitable place for storing the powder, and the matter having been carefully considered, it was thought that a part of the buildings on Stone Cutter's Island, which as the Council were well aware could not be used for any other purpose, might be adapted for the magazine. A separate account had been kept for nine years in regard to the

storage of gunpowder, and there was now a balance of \$28,600 to the credit of that account, that sum, with the amount for which the powder in store would now sell, would be far more than sufficient to cover the amount they proposed to expend upon the Powder Magazine. It would probably be more satisfactory to the Council if the report of the Surveyor General upon the matter were now read.

The Clerk then read the report of the Surveyor General, dated the 11th inst., as follows:—"I have the honour to hand you herewith the plans of the proposed new Powder Magazine at Stone Cutter's Island. You will perceive that it is proposed to adopt the Chapel to this use, with due regard to economy in every detail as far as is consistent with safety. Plans are also submitted of the proposed quarters for the men in charge of the powder who at present live on board the hulk, and for the permanent guard on duty at the Magazine. The quarters consist of a small house to be erected at some distance off, with kitchen and latrine attached, and is a facsimile of the Harbour Police office lately erected in Aberdeen. The estimate for the entire work according to schedule prices is \$7,800. This high figure is due to the expensive class of material necessary in this description of building, where copper has to take the place of iron throughout, and to the fact that it also includes all internal fittings, racks etc., screwed and nailed in copper and framed in hard wood as a provision against white ants. I beg also to enclose copy of the correspondence with the Harbour Master, upon whose data the plans have been based in regard to storage accommodation and to the housing of the staff in charge. I also understand from the Harbour Master that although the Powder Hulk may possibly founder in a typhoon owing to her rotten condition there is every probability of her fetching \$5,000 if sold by public auction. This amount would therefore be deducted in considering the total outlay in connection with a new powder store at Stone Cutter's Island. The Harbour Master also concurs with me in the opinion that the storage of powder on shore entails the necessity of a wharf projecting into sufficiently deep water to allow of large cargo boats coming alongside and loading at all times of tide without having to use boats. On this point it must be borne in mind that it is in the increased handling of powder barrels caused by the loading and unloading in and out of small boats that lies the risk of accident. The prudence of having a proper wharf will therefore be readily recognised. Accordingly though not instructed to that effect I have prepared a drawing of a timber jetty running out to a depth of five feet at low water spring tides, the cost of which will be \$2700. Owing to the excessive shallowness of the water all along the shore opposite the magazine, the jetty as shown in the plan will have to run out to a distance of 145 feet before attaining the depth mentioned. The aggregate cost of magazine and jetty will therefore stand at \$10,500."

The Governor said the whole of the plans were upon the table if the members of the Council wished to examine them.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said he wished to make a few remarks on the matter. He was at Stone-cutter's Island a short time ago and he saw an ordinary sampan loaded with gunpowder at the magazine. There was no one on board the boat excepting Chinese, and he thought that such a proceeding as that ought not to be permitted.

Chinese had no idea of the danger that existed in dealing with gunpowder, and if that in the boat had blown up there was no knowing what would have been the results. He thought they ought to have proper arrangements, and proper boats for transporting the gunpowder to and from the ships.

The Governor said it was a matter that could be, and should be, remedied. The best way to provide for perfect safety in the transport of the gunpowder to and from the ships would be to have a proper boat for the work. Vessels that took the powder were obliged to anchor in a certain place; and he thought the carrying of the material should be done under the superintendence of a proper officer, and that it should not be left to the sampan people alone, who had comparatively no regard for danger of this kind.

The Colonial Secretary said he should think the best way would be for the Government to take the conveyance of the powder to and from the ships into its own hands.

The Governor proposed a vote of \$10,700 for the purposes stated in the Surveyor General's Report.

The motion was unanimously carried, and the subject then dropped.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. The Governor said the next business was to proceed with the Bill to authorise the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, to sub-divide its shares. In the first place he would, with the permission of the Council, call upon the Clerk to read a memorial which had been presented by shareholders of the Company on the matter.

The Clerk then read the memorial as follows:—"That the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, is a public company duly incorporated and limited by shares under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1865. That the memorandum of Association of the said Company provides that the capital of the Company is one million of dollars, divided into two hundred shares of \$5,000 each. That your memorialists are respectably shareholders of the Company, holding altogether one hundred shares. That your memorialists are aware that an Ordinance has been introduced by Your Excellency in order to enable the Company to sub-divide its shares. That your memorialists are of opinion that the passing of the proposed Ordinance will be a very great advantage to the said Company, as they have hitherto found that the Company's existing shares have been too large for the successful development of its business. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray Your Excellency that the proposed Ordinance to authorise the Company to sub-divide its shares may come into force and become law."

The Governor: In what stage is this Bill now?

The Clerk: It is now in Judicial Committee; it has been read a second time.

The Chief Justice: The Committee of the Council on the Bill was adjourned for the purpose of taking evidence on the preamble of the Bill.

The Attorney General: I move that the preamble of the Bill be read.

The Clerk read the preamble as follows:—"Whereas the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, is a Public Company duly incorporated and limited

by shares under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and whereas the Memorandum of Association of the said Company provides that the Capital of the Company is one million of dollars divided into two hundred shares of five thousand dollars each, and whereas the whole of the said shares have been issued and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars has been paid up on each share, and whereas the said Company has found that shares of five thousand dollars each are too large for the advantageous management of the affairs of the Company, and the Company is therefore desirous of subdividing the existing shares into shares of smaller amount, and whereas the said Company in order to effectuate its desire has applied to the Governor to confer upon it the necessary powers for that purpose by means of this Ordinance, and whereas the said Governor has consented so to do upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof."

The Chief Justice: Some witnesses must be called on behalf of the Company to sustain the statements in this preamble.

The Chairman of the Company, Mr. H. H. Nelson, was then called forward to give evidence.

The Chief Justice said they were now acting as a Court of Judicature and any evidence given should be on oath. It was the practice of Committees of the House of Commons when private Bills were before them, to swear the witnesses. Of course in this case it was a mere matter of form, but he thought the witnesses should be sworn for the sake of precedent in future proceedings of this nature. He undertook to say it was the practice in England to take such evidence on oath.

The Attorney General said he was afraid the Council had not power to swear the witnesses.

The Governor said he had been examining on several Committees of the House of Commons and had not given his evidence on oath.

The Chief Justice said that when the Governor was examined it was on a Committee for a public Bill, and not a private one. There was an important difference between the two, because on a public Bill the Committee did not sit in a judicial capacity as on a private one, and did not consequently examine the witnesses on oath.

The Governor: I put it to the Council whether the witness be sworn or not.

The Colonial Secretary said he thought it would be establishing a very inconvenient precedent to swear the witnesses and he did not see why they should do so.

The Hon. W. Keswick said that with regard to taking evidence it appeared to him that the 35th article of the Standing Orders would meet the case. It said that the evidence of every witness should be taken down by the Clerk, and signed by the witness. That, he thought, would be sufficient.

The Chief Justice said that possibly the word witness in this case did not mean a man sworn; but the question of swearing the witnesses was scarcely worth discussing, and he would waive it.

The Governor said that, as the Chief Justice waived the point, it would be sufficient for the evidence to be taken down and signed by the witness. The Attorney General would question the witness to elicit his evidence.

The Attorney General: You are chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited?

Witness: I am.

The Attorney General: Have you the Memorandum of Association with you?

Witness: I produce it.

The Attorney General: Have you also the Certificate of Registration?

Witness: I produce it.

The Attorney General: How many of the two hundred shares have you issued?

Witness: The whole of them have been issued; seven of them, however, have become forfeited to the Company, through the failure of Augustine Heard & Company.

The Chief Justice: The subscriptions to the seven shares have been met and paid with the exception of the last call. They are held by the Company at the present time.

The Chief Justice: How much has been paid upon the whole two hundred shares?

Witness: \$1,500 per share has been paid up.

The Chief Justice: That is upon the 193 shares, excluding the seven. Nothing further has been paid up?

Witness: Nothing further.

The Chief Justice: \$1,500 has been paid upon the whole of the shares, with the exception of the seven?

Witness: I may have been incorrect with reference to three or four shares, in respect to which the last call has not been paid, but of that I am not sure.

The Chief Justice: The preamble of your Bill says that "the said Company has found that shares of five thousand dollars each are too large for the advantageous management of the Company, and the Company is therefore desirous of subdividing the existing shares into shares of smaller amount." What proof have you of that?

Witness: The only proof I can adduce is the expression of opinion of a large number of the people interested in the Company. Since my connection with the Company, it has been frequently brought to my notice by the shareholders that the amount of the shares prevented desirable merchants from becoming shareholders. I have also seen correspondence with the late Chairman of the Company, in which the same views are urged, and I produce letters containing expressions of opinion that five thousand dollars is too large an amount for shares.

The Governor: This memorial is a proof that the shareholders generally hold that opinion.

Witness, in reply to the Chief Justice, said that only two or three shareholders in Hongkong had not signed the memorial; others out of the Colony had not had an opportunity of signing it.

The Attorney General: If the shares are reduced in amount what result do you expect?

Witness: An increase of business for the Company.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Would it not be more correct to state in the preamble that the number of shares are too small for the advantageous management of the Company, instead of that the amount of the shares is too large?

Witness: It might be more correct.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: At the time this Company was formed, is it not a fact that the public did not get as many shares as they applied for?

Witness: I was not connected with the Company at that time.

The Hon. W. Keswick: The object in your coming here is not so much to reduce the amount of the shares, as to extend the number?

Witness: It is to extend the number and to reduce the amount. I consider, myself, that the amount is too large.

The Chief Justice: Has there been a duly constituted meeting of the Company with a view to considering the propriety and desirability of procuring such an Ordinance as this one?

Witness: No, there has not been a duly constituted meeting of the Company in reference to this matter. The Directors of the Company are, however, well assured—

The Chief Justice: I only ask the question.

Witness: I would point out that the object of the Bill is merely to enable this to be done.

The Attorney General: Nothing could be done under this Ordinance until after two meetings of the shareholders had been called.

The Chief Justice: Then you are of opinion that if the shares were more easily divisible that the Company would be in a more prosperous state?

Witness: Quite so.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: What advantage do contributing shareholders get in your Company over non-contributing shareholders?

Witness: That is not settled yet.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: As the case stands at present, there is no inducement to them to help the Company because they get no more than the outsiders. The Company has gone on for ten years, has been prosperous, and how is it that they have found out now that the shares are too large?

The Attorney General: There has been a change in the management of the business within the last ten years.

Witness: I produce letters from Shanghai and Amoy in favour of the proposal.

The Governor: It may be that the shares are too large, and also not sufficiently numerous.

Witness: I know of one instance in which the price of a share has been a drawback to a desirable person, wishing to become a shareholder in the Company.

The Hon. W. Keswick: I can scarcely consider that the shares are too high, seeing that they are at a premium.

Witness: It has occurred to my own knowledge here that people who have been desirous of buying one share have not been able to do so.

The Hon. W. Keswick: Have you ever heard a case in which a person has wished to sell a share in the Company and has not been able to do so?

Witness: I cannot call one to mind.

The Governor: Are you of opinion, or have you any doubt that by reducing the value of the shares as proposed in this Bill they would be rendered more marketable?

Witness: I have no doubt of it.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Do you think it would benefit the Company if the shares were more marketable?

Witness: I think so; by marketable I mean to desirable people.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: The Directors of the Company would not like to see the shares frequently changing hands.

Witness: We can control that ourselves; we can refuse to transfer shares, and we can take care of ourselves in the matter.

The Attorney General: I believe you applied to His Excellency for this Ordinance in a formal letter?

Witness: Yes.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: You said there were three or four shareholders in Hongkong who had not signed?

Witness: To my knowledge no one has said decidedly that he will object; two shareholders have said that they would like to consider the matter further.

The Chief Justice: There are three or four who have not signed in the Colony; is that so?

Witness: The Secretary can tell you; I think it is very likely there are three or four.

The Chief Justice: You made your application by direction of the Board of Directors at a meeting?

Witness: Yes, at a meeting of the Board.

The Governor: Has any shareholder, to your knowledge, registered or recorded his objection to this proposed Ordinance?

Witness: Certainly not; I know of no shareholder who does object. Two shareholders said they would not sign because they wished to give the matter a little further consideration.

The Chief Justice: Then they did not object.

Witness: There was no formal objection whatever, so far as I am aware.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: These seven shares that you have still unallotted; have you had any application for them?

Witness: We have not invited any.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Why?

Witness: For reasons that the Board have of their own. If there is any particular reason for knowing why, I have no objection to state the reasons.

The Hon. W. Keswick: There has been no application for them in our hands.

The Hon. W. Keswick: You say a thousand dollars has been paid on each of the seven shares?

Witness: Yes, they belonged to partners in Augustine Heard & Company, and they became forfeited to us on their failure.

The Hon. W. Keswick said he thought it ought to be a little more clearly stated on the evidence that an extension of the number of the shares was the great object in view, a greater object than the reduction of the amount, he thought he might say.

Witness: I have no objection to state that the object is to reduce the amount with the view of inducing a larger number of shareholders.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Have you formed any idea as to how many shares you will have to allot under this new system?

Witness: We shall have none at our disposal; there will simply be more in the market.

Mr. W. H. Ray, the Secretary of the Company, was then examined.

The Attorney General: I understand that seven of your shares have been forfeited; are there any other shares upon which the last call has not been paid?

Witness: There are a few, to the amount of \$5,800. The shareholders in some instances are at a distance, and I have not heard from them yet.

The Attorney General: As I understand a thousand dollars has been paid upon every share?

Witness: Yes.

The Chief Justice: The total number of shares on which the sum of \$1,500 has not been paid, including the seven which have

been forfeited to the Company; how many do they number?

Witness: There are six on which the last call has not been paid.

The Chief Justice: Seven and six make thirteen.

Witness: I expect they will all be paid, with the exception of the seven, as soon as the steamer comes in; they belong to people out of Hongkong.

The Attorney General: Has any shareholder given you a formal objection to this application?

Witness: Not one.

The Attorney General: Or told you that he objected?

Witness: Not one.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Two objects to sign?

Witness: Yes, in one case the share did not belong to the party; he was acting for another, but he was, himself, in favour of the application. The other simply wanted time to consider the matter.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: He would not be a party to this application?

Witness: Not then; he said he would let me know.

The Chief Justice: And he has never given assent or dissent?

Witness: No.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: Have you any objection to tell me who they are that refuse to sign?

Witness: Mr. Oxon and Manger, who was acting for the late Mr. Douglas Laprak. These are the only two European gentlemen who have not signed. There are some Chinese as well.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: You cannot say there is any falling off in the business of the Company on former years?

Witness: No; the business is restricted under the present circumstances. People have objected to buy on account of the value of the shares.

The Hon. W. Keswick: At the same time the principal reason is not the value of the share, but that they are not sufficiently numerous to extend the constituency to the extent you desire?

Witness: Both reasons, enter into it; the value of the shares drive people from buying.

The Hon. W. Keswick: But the shares are always at a premium?

Witness: Yes, shares will go to a premium sometimes.

The Hon. W. Keswick: That is because the people buy them.

By the Hon. P. Ryrie: The accounts for the present year have not been made up yet, and I cannot say whether there is a falling off in business or not.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said the question whether having more shareholders will increase the premium of the shares should be settled.

The Governor: That is a matter for the Company to judge of, and not for us.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: My view of it is that to set aside the law which up to the present time has benefitted the Company very much, is wrong; they find the shoe pinches them now, and they want to get the law altered.

The Governor: No doubt; that is the way in all businesses.

The Hon. P. Ryrie: I don't think they have proved anything.

The Witness then retired.

The Attorney General: I now move that the preamble be considered.

The Colonial Secretary: I second it.

The motion having been carried, the Attorney General said that by the evidence they had heard it had been shown that the preamble of the Bill, as drawn, was not strictly accurate. They might, however, alter the preamble in accordance with the facts brought before them in the evidence, and he would move resolutions to do so. In the first place he would move, first, that the words "one thousand dollars" be substituted for "fifteen hundred dollars" being the amount paid up on each share; that the words "and a further call of five hundred dollars has been made," be inserted immediately after the first amendment; that the words "to be readily transferable" be substituted for the words "for the advantageous management of the Company;" and that the words "to the Governor to confer upon it" be struck out, and the word "for" merely, inserted in their place.

The Hon. W. Keswick said he thought the words "not readily transferable" had not been proved. The evidence must be taken to mean that the shares are valuable and readily transferable, and if such words as those proposed were inserted in the preamble they would not represent the truth.

The Chief Justice thought the evidence had shown that the large amount of the shares was an impediment to their transfer; they were very large, and as a fact therefore they were not readily transferable.

The Hon. W. Keswick moved, as an amendment, "That the preamble has not been proved."

The Hon. P. Ryrie seconded the amendment, and said he certainly agreed with the remarks of the mover of it that the statements in the preamble had not been proved.

The Attorney General said he had heard no arguments to show why the Company seeking relief should

Portfolio.

THE CLOUD-STAR.

Far up within the tranquil sky,
Far up it shone;
Floating gently, silently,
Floating alone!

A sunbeam touched its loftier side
With deepening light;
Then to its inmost soul did glide
Divinely bright.

The cloud transfigured to a star,
Through all its frame
Throbbed in the fervent heavens afar
One pulse of flame;

One pulse of flame, which inward turned
And slowly fed
On its own heart, that burned and burned,
Till almost dead.

The cloud, still, imaged as a star,
Waned up the sky;
Waned slowly, pallid, ghost-like, far,
Wholly to die;

But die so grandly in the sun—
The noonday's breath—
Methinks the glorious death it won,
Life! life, not death!

Meanwhile a million insect things
Crawl on below,
And gaudy worms on fluttering wings
Flit to and fro;

Blind to that cloud, which grown a star,
Divinely bright,
Waned in the deepening heavens afar
Till lost in light!

—Paul H. Hayne.

THOU AND I.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Saidly afar;
Thou art, beyond, above,
I 'neath the star;
Thou where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;
Thou in God's paradise,
I 'mid the shade.

Thou where each eagle breathes balm,
I tempest-tossed;
Thou where true joy is found,
I where 'tis lost;
Thou counting ages thine,
I not the morrow;
Thou learning more of bliss,
I more of sorrow.

Thou in eternal peace,
I 'mid earth's strife;
Thou where care hath no name,
I where 'tis life;
Thou without need of hope,
I where 'tis vain;
Thou with wings dropping light,
I with time's chain.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Loved, loving ever;
Thou by life's deathless fount,
I near death's river;
Thou winning wisdom's lore,
I strength to trust;
Thou 'mid the seraphim,
I in the dust.

—Phoebe Cary.

Pride is a good thing, but when it is duly
propped up in ignorance it is perfect.—
Voltaire.

The gravity that we see many people
sailing under is like the sand ballast that
vessels take in for want of better freight.

A man rarely speaks of himself without
loss. His associations of himself are always
believed, his praises, never.—Montaigne.

No other human pursuit is so hostile to
the influence of the female sex as the pur-
suit of athletic sports. No men are enter-
ly beyond the reach of women as the men
whose lives are passed in the cultivation
of their own physical strength.—Wilkie
Collins in "Man and Wife."

In poetry we require the miracle. The
bee flies among the flowers and gets mint
and marjoram, and generates a new pro-
duct which is not mint and marjoram, but
honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and
oxygen to yield a new product, which is
not these, but water; and the poet listens
to conversation and beholds all objects in
nature to give back, not them, but a new
and transcendent whole.—Emerson.

Shoot a cannon ball against a column of
smoke and it shatters the column, but only
an instant when it re-unites. So it is with
death. It dissolves the theory we call life,
for a second, to be re-united elsewhere for
ever.

MADAME DE STAEL said:—"If I were mis-
tress of fifty languages, I would think in
the deep German, converse in the gay
French, write in the copious English, sing
in majestic Spanish, deliver a speech in
the noble Greek, and make love in the soft
Italian."

THERE is no greater sign of your own
perfection, than when you find yourself all
love and compassion toward them that are
very defective and weak.—Low.

Beneath a sandal tree a woodman stood
And sawing the tree, and the strokes were laid
Upon the fragrant trunk, the generous wood
With its own sweets perfumed the cruel blade.

Go thou and do the like; a soul endured
With light from heaven, a nature pure and great,
Will place its highest bliss in doing good,
And good for evil give, and love for hate.

—William Cullen Bryant.

MODERN CONVERSATION.

(World.)

To listen to the conversation, if by such
a name it can indeed be dignified, of the
young people of the day is, to any one who
has accidentally been absent from London
for even one season, to listen to an unknown
tongue. Ordinary English is almost entirely
obscured by these young persons, who dis-
cuss in a jerky and disjointed manner
in an effort of their own, compounded
of scraps of contributions from the turf,
the stable, and the vocabulary of the
street Arabs, interspersed with ejaculations
from Punch and telling moroseisms from
topical to go in broad burlesques. You
may listen if you choose; but if you fail in
the shibboleth you will find yourself calmly
ignored and left to comprehend or not, as
the case may be. But it is not only the
manner, it is also the matter of the dis-
course, that is somewhat appalling to a
reflective mind. Disregard of the refine-
ments of the English language and contempt
for the commonest restrictions of grammar
are not enough, but the showing to the
glance of every vestige of decency or reserve

is far worse, and it is in this state of things
that we are approaching with rapid strides.
Subjects which should not be so much as
named or even alluded to in the presence
of ladies are now common topics of con-
versation before the youngest girls, nay,
are often introduced by them, in ig-
norance, let us charitably hope, of their
true meaning. Formerly a married woman
of many years' standing would have been
blushed to have been considered that a
gentleman had positively insulted her if
he had referred to divorce cases and other
conjugate calamities. Now the rule seems to
be that anything may be said to any one;
and women appear to be positively ashamed
of not knowing every detail of the most
unsavoury scandal, instead of, as should
be the case, being hotly indignant at such
things being referred to in their presence.
It proceeds from the very low opinion
which men now entertain of women, and
which they are at small pains to conceal,
though they often veil it carelessly and
half contemptuously under exaggerated
compliment.

And to what is this low opinion due?
Chiefly to the conduct of the young married
women, who, empty-headed and foolish,
think it very dull to be treated with proper
deference and respect, and encourage doubts
and abandon all womanly dignity for
the sake of attracting round them an
ostentatious court of fast men, who treat
them almost as comrades to their faces, but
sneer at them and pity their husbands be-
hind their backs. Even in these free and
easy days a man is generally quite keen
enough to appreciate at once the sort of
woman to whom he is talking, and there is
but little danger of his commencing a doubt-
ful story without some decided encourage-
ment. The girls have caught the infection
from the fast young married women, and
endeavour to emulate them in freedom of
conversation, jealous of the manner in
which their partners are ruthlessly lured
away from them, and eager to be quoted as
exceptions to the dictum of the day that
"girls are so heavy in hand." And their
mothers, who should be wiser, are weak
enough to argue that it is the fashion; that
if their girls are quiet and dignified they
will be voted prudish and slow, and that it
will diminish their chances of marriage.
Indeed, so great is the force of custom, that
topics of conversation that would once have
appalled them, now appear perfectly natural,
and they "see no harm" in their girls talk-
ing like others. But even in a purer
atmosphere, where the taint of the fast set
has not as yet penetrated, conversation,
though free from indelicacy, is still liable
to the indictment of being probably slang
and certainly insouciant. Polo and "finking,"
rinking, and polo,—on these the changes
are rung ad infinitum; while it is surely a
development peculiar to modern days to
hear young men gravely discussing toilettes
in all their details with the keenness of
appreciation believed to be peculiar to
milliners.

The reason of the frivolity of general
discourse is not difficult to discover: deeper
subjects require to be read about and
thought over, and the young people of the
day would grudge an hour to what they
would consider such uninteresting pursuits.
Formerly a girl who knew nothing that was
going on in the world beyond her immediate
circle of friends and round of amusements
would have been considered exceptionally
ill-informed; it was expected of her that
she should be able to converse at least on
such simple subjects, for instance, as the
loss of the Deutschland, the tragedy of the
Maze, the Malay war, or even the result
of the last election, which may have taken
place. Now, unless the information is im-
parted to her by her partners in the ball-
room or the skating rink, she knows nothing
whatever of what is passing around her,
save indeed the newest piece of scandal or
the last-announced marriage. She has no
time, even if she possessed the inclination;
in London these morning hours that once
afforded at least the possibility of quiet
reading and intellectual growth have been
ruthlessly swept away by the juggernaut
of fashion and crushed beneath the wheels
of the Plimpton skate; in the country she
is walking with the sportsman, even if she
herself does not shoot, riding to hounds,
rowing in the nearest piece of water when
the weather is warm, or skating upon it
when frost confines the hunters to their
loose boxes. Naturally she is too tired for
any literature deeper than a light and
probably fast novel to prove attractive to
her; and indeed, if physical fatigue did
not insure this result, the incessant ex-
haustion of the life would have much the same
effect. If the muscles of the body are
left long unused they become stiff and
comparatively useless; as least as much
may be said for the powers of the mind.
If day after day and week after week
girls are allowed, never opening a
book greater than a novel, and seldom
reading even that, never speaking of any
subject deeper than the last skating-fall,
the next polo match, or the most remark-
able dress of the day, what hope is there
that their brains will ever mature into the
capacity for better things? Rather, will
they not go on from bad to worse.

BURMESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

It is now generally believed that the Bur-
mese, and, indeed, all the various races and
nations of Indo-China, migrated at a remote
period from the plateau of Central Asia,
and that they are of mixed origin, possessing
some of the characteristics of the Hindoo
(the Caucasian) and some of the Chinaman
(the Mongol). Thus in person they are short
and stout, with the small, oblique eyes,
high and prominent cheek-bones, and flat,
short, and broad nose of the Tartar, Chinese
and Japanese races, and the "raven black"
hair, pearly teeth, and olive-brown skin of
the Hindoo and Malays;—and though of
nearly the same stature as the latter, they
generally possess the stouter frames of the
former. The Burmese are a simple-minded,
industrious people, frank and courteous, fond
of amusement and gay-colored apparel,
friendly among themselves and hospitable to
strangers. They appreciate a quiet life,
smoking and gossiping and sleeping through-
out the day, and listening to wild music and
singing through half of the night; "sara"
ambition is among them, indeed, a very rare
trait of character. Burmese houses are built
of teak-wood, palm-leaf, bamboo, rattan,
and grass, and are generally raised upon piles
four or five feet from the ground, as a pro-
tection against the inundations of the rainy season.
Native villages often consist of but one long
and broad street, running through perfect
jungle of date, banana, palm, or other tropi-
cal trees, and beneath and among these,
nearly concealed from view, are the little
temples, built, artificially carved monasteries

and tapering pagodas. The costume of the
Burmese is remarkably simple. Both sexes
wear a short, white jacket called an *engle*,
and the male a *pinto*, (a piece of silk or cot-
ton cloth, usually the former), and of gay
color—red or yellow—about a yard in width
and four or five in length, which is worn
round the hips; while the women wear a
temine, which is a nearly square piece of
cloth or silk, sufficiently large to wrap
around the body, but fastened merely by
tucking the outer end within the other, and
consequently it gapes open at every step
taken by the wearer, and discloses nearly
the whole of one leg; but this exhibition,
being "the custom," is not deemed im-
modest. The men wear gay-colored silk
bandannas—*gounbouns*—in adjusting which
they sometimes entwine a thick lock of hair;
the women wear their hair long, the
former gather it in a bunch on the top of
their head, and the latter comb it straight
back from the forehead and tie it in a knot
on the back of the head. The men seldom
or never wear any hair upon their faces, un-
less it might be a very feeble mustache. The
sexes generally walk barefooted, though the
women sometimes wear a sort of sandal made
after the classical Roman model. The Bur-
mese males are all tattooed from above the
hips to the knees with a blackish-blue pig-
ment, and some besides have punctured spots
upon the upper part of the body, stained a
vermillion color. This tattooing of the
body, which is a painful operation, it is done
when they are very young, a little at a time,
and opium is often administered on such
occasions, and deaths from an overdose of
this drug or from inflammation are not un-
frequent. The diet of the Burmese is both
simple and wholesome. The general food of
the nations of Southern and Eastern Asia is
rice. Of the Burmese we may say that salt
fish, rice and *nagapes* and fruits constitute
the solid and substantial part of their bill of
fare, while betel-nut and the cheroot make
quite an enjoyable dessert. The condiment
nagapes, for which there is a very great de-
mand, is made of preserved fish, which has
arrived at that epicurean stage termed
"high"; it is a sort of paste which mixes with
rice like the Indian sauce, *chutney*. It is
betel-nut extensively used, and most houses
have about or near their trellises of the pip-
er-betel plant, which is chewed with the nut.
Smoking is universal and continual among
both sexes and all ages; cheroots of solid
tobacco, but more often a preparation cover-
ed with a green leaf wrapper, and some of
them of enormous size are used. Burmese
boys take to smoking even earlier than do
the youths of this country. I have frequently
seen babes at their mothers' breast alternat-
ing the nourishment of "Nature's Milk"
with pulls and puffs at their cheroots. The
natives of Burma do not appear to wear so
much jewelry as the Hindoos, but they de-
light especially in ear ornaments. The lobe
of the ear is bored to a hole of astonishing
size—often an inch in diameter—and in
various articles are worn; pieces of wood,
jewels, or balls of solid gold or silver.
When no ornaments are in the ears, the men
often put their cheroots or any small articles
in frequent use, through them, and the wo-
men use them as bouquet-holders or flower
stands, thus presenting a very comical ap-
pearance.—From the Land of the White Ele-
phant, by Frank Vincent.

ADVENTURES AT THE BOTTOM
OF THE SEA.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* the writer of
"An Evening with Captain Boyton," gives
from the lips of that courageous "toller in
the sea" some of his marvellous tales of what
he has gone through in some of his diving
operations. We select two:—"Once when I
was diving in Delaware Bay a little while
paring of a man came up and asked me if
I believed in spiritualism. I said, 'not
much.' He said if I would go down and
see him he'd show me by spiritualism where
I could find a treasure ship. When I got
there and we'd had supper, and a liquor
or two, he reached down his charts and
diagrams, and asked me if I was ready to
listen. Then the knocks came as he pointed
out along the map, and such a lively row
that I half believed him. I got
bitten at last with the idea that the spirits
meant it, and I said for \$50 a day I'd
throw in with the other world and see if
we could raise something. However, that
was too much. The old spiritualist would
only give me \$25, so at last we settled at
that, I to have part of any treasure
recovered. We started down the bay next
morning, the old gentleman carrying a
shipload of mouldy charts. At 2 in the
afternoon we got sounding, and touched
about 80 feet. Then I got the armour on
and slipped overboard. The bottom was
blue mud, swept as clean by the water as a
log-hut floor of pine planks. I signalled
after looking all round carefully and came
up. The old fellow was death-terrible dis-
appointed when I told him. Nothing doing
there! We tripped the anchor and ran a
little way under the Delaware shore. This
time I found a dark bottom, very firm,
bare as the back of my hand. After
examining all about every way I came
up and said I wouldn't go down again that
day. At 10 next morning I dropped over
again, but it was evident from the way the
current swept the bottom that a wreck
couldn't have laid there. The old man
looked so out when I told him that I
determined to make another try. I got the
pump put in a small boat and rowed over
likely place where I meant to drop. Then
we let go the anchor and down I went.
About 3 o'clock I came against something
that made me feel excited. By Jehoiakim!
I thought, that's her. I felt so all-fired rich
at the moment, I seemed to own creation.
I'd a notion I would go up and ask fifty
dollars a day, making fresh terms with the old
man; but when I looked closer and saw it
was really the hull of the old treasure ship,
just as the old spiritualist had described
her, I jumped so wild-lively at once that I
could only signal to go up. As soon as I
could get my head out of the water I
yelled 'I've got her.' The old man was
wonderfully excited. He bristled every
body, fabulous presents. I got a block
rigged, and a chain line run from it, and
went down with an adze and shovel. I
dug a good way about the wreck, cut a
groove round the bow with an adze, rigged
the line to it and gave the signal to haul
away. It was so deeply embedded that
nothing seemed to stir it. As I stood
down there and looked at that strain on
the rope, I couldn't help thinking what a
bank-safe's worth of treasure was keeping
it down. Suddenly they let go the anchor
and started down again with the streamer
and current. Then she gave a slight move
to be out of the way. I stepped back to
be out of the way. Slowly the great piece
of old hull rose out of the sand, and then
my feeling dried up completely. I saw the
timber was only part of a drift wreck. I

sounded all round, but there was only sand.
It had come down stream and lodged there,
and I went up slower than I came down
—a few. When I told the old man there
was part of a scene lying round. He
threw up his arms and went into the
cabin and cried like a child. I never
sailed across him again. "One of the
most perilous characters among the silver
banks of the Antilles—the loveliest place
I ever saw, where the white coral grows
into curious tree-like shapes. As I stepped
along the bottom it seemed as if I was in
a forested forest. Here and there trailed
long fronds of green and crimson seaweed.
Silver belled fish flashed about among
the deep brown and purple sea ferns, which
rose as high as my head. Far as I could see
all round in the transparent water were
different coloured leaves, and on the floor
piles of shells so bright in colour that it
seemed as if I had stumbled on a place
where they kept a stock of broken rainbows.
I could not work for a bit, and had a
quarter determination to sit down and
wait for a mermaid. I guess if those
sea girls live anywhere they select that
spot. After walking the inside out of half
an hour, I thought I had better get
back to work and blast for treasure. A
little bit on from where I sat were the re-
mains of a treasure ship. It was a
Britisher, I think, and coral had formed
all about her, or rather about what was
left her. The coral on the bottom and
round her showed black spots. That
meant a deposit of either iron or silver.
I made fairly good hauls every time I went
down, and sold one piece I found to Bur-
man of New York. After I left there I had
a curious adventure with a shark. I was
down on a nasty rock bottom. A man
never feels comfortable on them; he
can't tell what big creature may be hiding
under the huge quarter-deck sea leaves
which grow there. The first part of the
time I was visited by a porcupine fish,
which kept sticking its quills up at
me and bobbing in front of my helmet. Soon after
I saw a big shadow fall across me, and
looking up there was an infernal shark
playing about my tubing. It makes you
feel chilly in the back when they're about.
He came down to me like I looked up.
I made at him, but he sheered off. For
nearly an hour he worked at it, till I
could stand it no longer. If you can keep
your head level it's all right, and you're
pretty safe if they're not on the spear.
This ugly brute was 20 feet long, I should
think, for when I lay down all my length
on the bottom he stretched a considerable
way ahead of me, and I could see him
beyond my feet. Then I waited. They
must turn over to bite, and my lying down
bothered him. He swam thrice or four
times, and then skulked off to a big thicket
of sea-weed to consider. I knew he'd come
back when he'd settled his mind. It seemed
a long while waiting for him. At last it
came viciously over me, but like the time
before, too far from my arms. The next
time I had my chance, and ripped him
with a knife as easily as I could. A
shark always remembers he's got business
somewhere else when he's out, so off this
fellow goes. It is a curious thing, too,
that all the sharks about will follow in the
blood trail he leaves. I got on my hands
and knees, and as he swam off I noticed
four dark shadows slip after him. I saw
no more that time. They did not like my
company."

SPELLING-BEES.

(Spectator.)

There is hardly a town in England which
is not getting up, or thinking of getting
up, its Spelling-Bee; nay, not only getting
it up, but reporting its small failures and
successes with the sort of enthusiasm which
implies a keen social interest. We suppose
the reason is that these "Bees" bring
together many classes on terms of real
equality, without the embarrassment which
is caused by any attempt at general social
intercourse between classes of different
habits and different degrees of culture.
We say "real equality," because it is cer-
tainly true, and very curious that it should
be true, that men and women of compar-
atively little literary knowledge, and who
have had not a tenth part of the experience
of books which their competitors have had,
often spell as well or better than those
competitors in spite of this familiarity.
We know of a recent instance in which a
University man of a highly literary family
only just succeeded in beating a butcher's
boy at one of these Spelling-Bees, while
his younger brother, a University under-
graduate, was actually beaten by the
butcher's boy. In another case within our
own knowledge, an interrogator, an experi-
enced journalist of middle-age, whose
whole youth had been spent in University
studies, confessed that the winner of the
first prize, a young man engaged in a
thriving manufacture, spelt certainly no
worse, and probably better, than he him-
self could have done. Evidently in this
spelling rivalry, a subject of competition
has been hit upon in which the apparent
disadvantage of want of culture is nothing
like as real as it seems, so that those who
start at a disadvantage are not unfre-
quently able to reap not only the success they
court, but the additional distinction of
winning that success against odds, and
what seems at least to be great odds. No
doubt one great reason of this is the fact
that the knowledge required implies, of
course, no real mastery of either thoughts
or things, but only of the instruments of
thought and the names of things,—and
hardly even so much as this. The very
best spellers will spell correctly names
of things which they have no correct
notion at all; nor is this in any way more
true of the little-taught than of the well-
taught. At one Spelling-Bee, for instance,
the interrogator, having asked for the
word "newt," was requested by the can-
didate to state what it meant, whereupon
he replied rather doubtfully and
very erroneously, that he believed it
was the name of the creature into
which the tadpole grows. Evidently he
did not himself in the least know the dif-
ference between an eft and a frog,—nay,
worse still, he confounded the immature
form of the eft with the ultimate form
of the tadpole. Yet he knew, of course, how
to spell "newt," and as it may be concluded,
nothing else in the world about it,—nearly
it is precisely this shallowness of the
knowledge required which makes the Spell-
ing-Bee so useful and popular as a social
amusement in which different classes of
society can participate. The girl or boy
fresh from the primary school who has a
good eye for the appearance of words, will
spell better than many a carefully-educated
Eton boy who has got beneath his first

acquaintance with words, and has confused
his mind with etymologies—which are often
as misleading for the purpose of correct
spelling, as a superficial knowledge of a
whole family is misleading for the purpose
of identifying a particular member of
it. For example, the word "anonymous"
is much more likely to be misspelt "anon-
ymous" by a boy who has just acquired the
knowledge that the word is derived from
"anoma," the Greek for "name," than it is
by a child perfectly innocent of its
etymological origin. Nay, to say nothing
of etymology, we fancy that a literary feel-
ing for the effect of words often tends to
confuse people as to the proper spelling.
Every one almost must have experienced
the curious emotion with which every familiar
word, when looked at simply as a sound, is
apt to affect one. Is it possible, we ask our-
selves, that *qu-a-a-h* can really be the right
way of spelling the word which expresses
the sudden and complete undoing of an
elaborate procedure? The word, carefully
considered, looks so silly; we begin to
doubt if there be such a word at all, and to
be quite sure we must have made some
serious mistake as to its component ele-
ments. Well, that sort of uncertainty,—that
swimming of the head with which we
look at a word and ask if it can really mean
the thing which we have in our mind,—is not
a complaint to which the beginners in litera-
ture are liable. It is due to the same kind
of wonder with which dreamy people some-
times look at themselves in the glass, and
ask if that really is the creature with whose
inward history the gaze has had such a long
and melancholy acquaintance. It is
when the first familiarity of the association
between the word and the thought or thing
for which it stands, has worn off, and you
begin to be able to think of the thing with-
out the word, and the word without the
thing, that this sense of wonder and doubt
begins. And no feeling is more disastrous
than this to the presence of mind necessary
for a Spelling-Bee. You must go at
your words as a good old hunter goes at
a gate—without losing yourself in con-
templation, or you are lost. If the horse
could realise how odd it was that the gate
was there, and that he was just going to be
maniac enough to lift himself and his rider
high enough in the air to get over it,
though he is just as well on one side of the
gate as he would be on the other, and
perhaps a little better, clearly he would
never rise to the emergency, and would not
clear his gate. And so the literary competi-
tor at a Spelling-Bee is not unfrequently at
a disadvantage. The word gets steeped
for him in the curious cross-lights of a
reverie, and he cannot go at it in the old,
mechanical way, as a mere series of sounds.
And so he collapses while a boy fresh from
the National School will take the word
easily in a canter.

Miscellaneous.

A COLOURED serenader down in Georgia

warbles the following:—

"Do last time dat I saw my love,

See was standing in the door,

With shoes and stockings in her hand,

And her feet all over the floor."

When is a fowl's neck like a bell?—When

it is wrong for dinner.

LABOUR rids of three great evils—poverty,

vice, and *ennui*.

WHAT requires more philosophy than tak-

ing things as they come?—Parting with

things as they go.

A YOUNG husband handed his wife a dozen

buttons the other day, and asked her to put

a shirt to them.

THROW life into a method, that every

hour may have its employment, and every

employment have its hour.

WHY don't Sweden have to send abroad

for cattle? Because she keeps her Stock-

holm.

"WERE you guarded in your conduct

while in London?" asked a father of his son,

who had just returned from a visit to that

city. "Yes, Sir; part of the time by two

police-men."

"No, George," she said, in response to his

question, "it is not true that a string of

new belt buckles in a shop window would

make any woman lose a train; but," she

added, musingly, "sometimes she might

have to run a little."

If all the musical instruments ran a race,

why would one of the string species come

in first?—Because the wind-instruments

must be blown before they even begin; and

any one can beat the drum.—*Judy*.

UNEASY CIRCUMSTANCES.—In a stationer's

window last week we read, appended to the

portrait of a famous prima donna, this

neatly-legend, "Patti reduced to 104."

Poor young woman, she will be compelled

to sell her diamonds!—*Fun*.

It will hardly be necessary to tell the

name of the facetious party who went into a

village dry goods store the other day, and

was observed to be looking about, when the

proprietor remarked to him that they did not

keep whisky. "It would save you a good

many steps if you did," was the stage-

driver's quick reply.—*Berkshire Courier*.

HORACE WALPOLE said this was the worst

that is the best, but he ever read: "I hate

that woman," said a gentleman, looking at

a person who had been his nurse. "I hate

her, for when I was a child she changed me

at nurse." This was, indeed, a perplexing

assertion; but we have a similar instance

recorded in the autobiography of an Irish

man, who gravely informs us that he "ran

away early in life from his father on dis-

covering he was only his uncle."

A SONG OF THE DAY.

The busy B stands now for Ballo!

I love to risk, I love to spill!

Both to flirtation I convert!

Good gracious, is it *fort or fun?*

While merry groups fly to and fro,

I practise spelling as I go!

Practise or practice?—*a or o?*